



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

KIRKPATRICK, EDWIN A. *Fundamentals of Sociology*. Pp. x, 291. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1916.

The author is primarily a psychologist and has made contributions to the literature of psychology with special reference to education. He has become convinced that "Sociology may be of as much importance to education as psychology."

The materials which the book contains are intelligently conceived and well presented. It classifies social activities according to the needs they serve, namely, economic, protective, recreative, cultural, social, moral and religious, and educational. The space devoted to activities which serve educational needs lacks only two pages of making one fourth of the book. Three chapters are devoted to community studies. Each chapter is followed by skillful questions.

The book is intended primarily as a brief text for classes. "No attempt has been made at completeness of treatment of any topic." The work does not go deep into explanation. It treats of overt social activities with little reference to the sentiments and ideas that underlie them. It seems deliberately to pass over this deeper aspect of the subject. There can be no explanation of the overt activities of society, and of the changes they undergo in social evolution, without study of the modes of variation in those prevalent sentiments and ideas of which the overt activities are an expression, and of those types of causation by which prevalent sentiments and ideas are moulded. It is such knowledge alone that gives a basis for social control, and it is such knowledge that constitutes the chief contribution of sociology to education.

E. C. H.

NASMYTH, GEORGE. *Social Progress and the Darwinian Theory*. Pp. xxiii, 417. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

To all thoughtful men and women who in this day of world conflict are carefully examining their philosophy of life, this volume is to be heartily commended. Only those familiar with European literature can realize to what an extent the belief that the survival of the fittest among nations as well as among animals is shown by warfare underlies the present struggle. Even less generally known is the fact that some writers, notably the Russian Novicov, have for years opposed this belief and have sought to show that it is contradictory to the teachings of the great naturalists. The present writer has done a great public service by writing this volume which is largely based upon the work of Novicov. The introduction is contributed by Norman Angell.

The book is divided into three main divisions: The Philosophy of Force; Mutual Aid as a Factor of Social Progress; Justice as a Prime Social Need. In the first the genesis of the present reliance on a philosophy of force is shown and the attempt is made to show that it does not correspond with the facts and is moreover a perversion of the teachings of such men as Darwin and Wallace. In the second it is sought to show the actual ideas of the naturalists and to demonstrate that the world of nature should be that which man should conquer via the road of coöperation. In the third emphasis is laid upon moral law and justice